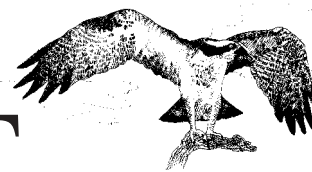




The Wildlife ENTHUSIAST



The quarterly newspaper designed to enrich the experiences of Tennesseans who boat on our waters and who enjoy hunting, fishing, trapping, observing, feeding, photographing, and watching the wildlife in this state.

Fall 2004

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

New Agreement to Help Preserve Tennessee's Bowhunting Tradition

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency has signed an agreement with the Archery Trade Association and its two foundations—ArrowSport and the Bowhunting Preservation Alliance—to increase archery and bowhunting opportunities while increasing long-time support from Tennessee bowhunters for wildlife conservation.

"Tennessee has a rich archery and bowhunting tradition, and by partnering with the Bowhunting Preservation Alliance, we can do even more to serve the long-term interests of our archery and bowhunting communities," said Gary Myers, executive director of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. "This partnership allows us to work even more efficiently together. We've always had a good relationship with archers, bowhunters and their organizations, but this agreement formalizes those partnerships to ensure we develop programs that recruit and retain more archers and bowhunters."

The agreement, known as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), was signed on September 28 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the annual conference of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The ATA also signed MOUs that day with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and wildlife agencies from Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio. The BPA and AS, both nonprofit foundations, receive substantial funding and support from the ATA, the archery and bowhunting industry, and archery and bowhunting organizations.

Specifically, the new agreement expands and encourages archery and bowhunting participation—wherever compatible in Tennessee—by helping the state secure federal funding and private expertise to develop archery ranges,

archery education, and bowhunting education and bowhunting programs. Myers said that although it is relatively easy to learn and shoot archery in rural Tennessee, he hopes to see more work go into the construction of archery ranges in metro areas. He also wants the state to expand programs that work with bowhunters to manage metro deer herds.

Myers' comments were echoed by Jay



ATA/BPA President and CEO Jay McAninch, left, and Gary Myers, director of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, sign a Memorandum of Understanding to promote archery and bowhunting opportunities. The signing took place in Atlantic City, N.J., during the annual conference of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

McAninch, CEO and president of ATA, BPA and AS. "This agreement goes well beyond the archery industry and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency," McAninch said. "We want to work with Tennessee to include all of its many archery and bowhunting interest groups.

This agreement underscores bowhunting as a conservation tool that is vital for recreation and wildlife management across the country."

Based on its sales of hunting and

fishing licenses, Tennessee receives federal funding through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from excise taxes collected on the sales of bows, arrows and other archery equipment nationwide. This money can then be used on programs such as archery-range construction; bowhunter education and training; archery education in schools; mentoring programs; and urban, youth and special hunts. Nationwide, this Wildlife Restoration Program allocated nearly \$204 million from excise taxes, collected under the Pittman-Robertson Act, to state fish and wildlife agencies in fiscal year 2004.

Pat Ruble, the BPA's director of governmental affairs, said MOUs have become increasingly popular between wildlife agencies and private groups. He said many states have long used MOUs to work with Ducks Unlimited, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the National Wild Turkey Federation and Quail Unlimited. One vital reason for increased "partnering" is tighter budgets in the public and private sectors.

"The archery industry and the states understand none of us can go it alone and get far these days," Ruble said. "Cooperation is often just a case of realizing, 'Been there, done that.' We need to pool our resources and our expertise to take advantage of all the materials, funding and manpower already available. A lot of effort and money was wasted in the past nationwide because groups this size are just big enough that they could build their own programs without asking each other what they're working on. They too often duplicated each other's projects, weren't

aware of the other group's previous efforts, and ultimately failed because they

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got spread too thin by reinventing each other's wheels."

Erik Watts of Easton Technical Products, chairman of the ATA's board of directors, praised Tennessee's efforts to increase archery and bowhunting opportunities. "An important part of having more

archers and bowhunters is that we can generate more federal-excise tax revenues by increasing equipment sales," Watts said. "That money goes toward the states' efforts to increase fish and wildlife habitat while creating more opportunities to hunt and fish. By using some of that federal funding to increase archery education, we'll create more places to find equip-

ment, and build more places to take lessons and shoot archery. When we address those three needs, it's only natural that more people will become bowhunters, which means an increased emphasis to work with bowhunters to improve wildlife management."

More About Bowhunting

The TWRA is now in the process of partnering together with the Bowhunting Preservation Alliance (BPA) and the Tennessee Clay Target Complex (formerly known as the Nashville Gun Club) to design and construct an archery range at their facility. The 36-acre facility will offer

a practice area with stationary targets at ranges of 10-50 yards and a 12-14 station walk-through trail with 3-D targets.

We also want to contact local archery clubs who have ranges and give them some needed support in upgrading and/or refurbishing their ranges.

At this time we are working with the Old Hickory Bowmen to purchase some new target backstops. The TWRA is soliciting your help in locating all of these public archery ranges.

Hunters For The Hungry Program Takes Aim At Hunger

With the opening day of deer hunting season, the Tennessee Conservation League (TCL) has announced that the Hunters for the Hungry program, now in its sixth year in Tennessee, will again be in place to offer donated venison to hunger relief organizations across the state.

Hunters for the Hungry is a statewide donation program that provides properly processed venison to hunger relief organizations. The donated meat provides hungry families in Tennessee a high-protein, low-fat food that is essential to a healthy diet while cutting costs for the recipient organizations.

Hunters for the Hungry has retained more than 30 processors across the state who have agreed to process donated venison at a reduced hunter-paid rate of \$40 per deer. However, a donation of an entire deer is not necessary to make this program a success. This year the program has brought back the "Pound or Pack" option for donors. With this option, participating deer processors will have a freezer designated for Hunters for the Hungry donations. Hunters can place all, or a portion of their processed venison, in the designated freezer. The fact is, if every hunter gave just one pound to the Hunters for the Hungry Program, we would have more than 200,000 pounds of venison to feed hungry families this year.



TCL, TWRA, Outdoorsmen Team-Up to Fight Hunger in Tennessee

"We have worked hard in previous months to recruit new processors and spread the word about this program.

"Hopefully, our hard work, combined

with the efforts of the processors and most importantly the participation of our hunters, will increase the amount of venison we collect for the hungry this year," said Steve Horton, TCL spokesperson. "This program helps provide much needed meat to people during the winter months, meat that wouldn't have been available otherwise. Sportsmen and women are supportive of this program and we ask that they continue to be—if not by donating venison then by donating money. Each year, when an individual buys a deer hunting license, the cashier should ask if they wish to donate \$1 to Hunters for the Hungry, and we ask that they do. If everyone can give a little, Hunters for the Hungry will be able to give a lot. The more funding we have, the more meals we can provide."

Since its inception in 1997, Hunters for the Hungry has produced nearly 200,000 pounds of venison for hunger relief organizations across Tennessee and has provided more than 800,000 meals for the needy (based on quarter-pound servings). In addition, the donated meat has saved recipient organizations an estimated \$350,000 in food costs.

For more information on Hunters for the Hungry, visit www.conservetn.org or call 615-353-1133.

TWRA Urges Caution With Tree Stands

Many deer hunters find hunting from an elevated stand to be advantageous but hunters should use extreme care anytime they use a stand.

If possible, use temporary stands that may be stored in a dry area after the deer season. Permanent, wooden stands may decay and become unsafe. If a permanent stand must be used, always check it before hunting to make certain it is safe and securely attached. Whether using a permanent or temporary stand, always use a safety harness.

Ten rules for tree stand safety are

1. Always wear a safety belt when hunting from a stand, including while ascending and descending.
2. Never climb into a permanent stand you have not built yourself or carefully checked out.
3. Never hunt from tree limbs.
4. Be sure the commercial stand you have is safe. Practice with it before using it in the woods.
5. Never climb a tree that is too small or too large for your stand to fit safely.
6. Be sure your stand is level at the height you wish to hunt.
7. Always stand up slowly and be sure of your balance.
8. Be sure you are steady and braced before shooting a firearm.
9. Always use a haul line for your bow. Do not attempt to climb a stand with your equipment.
10. Never climb a dead tree or one with dead limbs above your head.

Hunter Replacement Cards

Since 1985, Tennessee law has required anyone born on or after January 1, 1969, to possess proof of satisfactorily completing a hunter safety course before hunting any species in the state.

Because those people are required to carry their card to show proof of comple-

tion of a hunter safety course while hunting for the rest of their life, TWRA has added replacement cards to the machines at hunting and fishing license agents.

For a fee of \$5, the agent will look up the information verifying completion of

hunter safety and give the person a receipt that is immediately valid to use. Within a couple of weeks the hunter will receive a plastic card from the TWRA's Nashville office.

Tennessee Duck Hunters To Have 60-Day Split Season

Tennessee's waterfowl hunters can begin making plans for the coming duck and Canada goose season, now that the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Commission has established 2004-2005 bag limits and season dates.

Duck hunters across the state will be able to hunt until late January and also enjoy two opening days with a split in hunting dates.

The duck season will be as long as allowed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—60 days—and the bag limit will be six birds per day, with one exception, also the largest bag limit allowed by Wildlife Service.

With the mallard population down this year, the commission voted to reduce the number of females that hunters can kill from two birds to one.

The overall duck limit, however, will remain at six with a daily bag that will allow in various combinations four mallards (one female allowed) one black duck, two wood ducks, one pintail (during last 30 days of season), one canvasback

(also during last 30 days of season), three scaup, and two redheads.

Duck season for the largest segment of the Tennessee—designated by TWRA as “remainder of the state”—is set for November 27-28 and December 4 to January 30. Duck season for the Reelfoot Zone in the northwest corner of the state is November 13-14, and December 4-January 30.

Shooting hours for all waterfowl in both

duck-hunting zones will be a half-hour before sunrise until sunset. The Youth Waterfowl Season (for sportsmen 15 or younger) is set for February 5-6 statewide.

The commission also established Canada goose hunting seasons across the state. The daily bag limit for all hunting zones will be two. For more information, including zone maps and the *Tennessee Waterfowl Hunting Guide*, visit the TWRA website.



2004-2005 Waterfowl Seasons

Ducks, Coots & Mergansers

Reelfoot Duck Zone (the lands and waters within the boundaries of Reelfoot Lake WMA only)

Nov. 13-14, 2004

Dec. 4, 2004 - Jan. 30, 2005

Pintail, canvasback - Jan. 1-30, 2005

Remainder of State

Nov. 27-28, 2004

Dec. 4, 2004 - Jan. 30, 2005

Pintail, canvasback - Jan. 1-30, 2005

Gallinules & Moorhens

Reelfoot Duck Zone

Nov. 13-14, 2004

Dec. 2, 2004 - Jan. 23, 2005

Remainder of State

Nov. 27-28, 2004

Dec. 2, 2004 - Jan. 23, 2005

Virginia & Sora Rails

Reelfoot Duck Zone

Nov. 13-14, 2004

Dec. 2, 2004 - Jan. 20, 2005

Remainder of State

Nov. 27-28, 2004

Dec. 2, 2004 - Jan. 20, 2005

Daily Bag Limits

Ducks - 6 birds, and may include no more than 4 mallards (no more than 1 of which may be female), 1 black duck, 2 wood ducks, 1 pintail (Jan. 1-30, 2005), 1 canvasback (Jan. 1-30, 2005), 3 scaup and 2 redheads.

Coots and Gallinules - 15

Mergansers - 5 (only 1 of which may be a hooded merganser)

Virginia and sora rails - 25

Possession Limit

Twice the daily bag limit except on opening day. Rails same as daily bag limit.

Youth Waterfowl Hunting Season

Statewide (includes Reelfoot Zone). Feb. 5-6, 2005, For youths 15 and under. Youths, ages 10-15, must be accompanied by an adult at least 18 years of age. Youths, ages 9 and under, must be accompanied by an adult at least 21 years of age. The adult accompanying the young hunter may not hunt ducks but may participate in other open seasons. Geese, coots, gallinules, moorhens, and ducks, including pintails, may be taken by youths during Youth Waterfowl Season, but canvasback season is closed during Youth Waterfowl Season. **Bag Limit** - Same as statewide bag limits. See Daily Bag Limits.

White-fronted Geese

Statewide season - Nov. 20, 2004 - Feb. 13, 2005

Daily bag limit - 2 white-fronted geese

Possession limit - Twice the daily bag limit except on opening day.

Blue, Snow & Ross' Geese

Statewide season - Nov. 13, 2004 - Feb. 27, 2005

Daily bag limit - 20 blue, snow, and Ross' geese

Possession limit - There is no possession limit for blue, snow, and Ross' geese except on opening day when it is the same as the daily bag limit.

Brant

Statewide season - Nov. 27, 2004 - Jan. 31, 2005

Daily bag limit - 2 brant

Possession limit - Twice the daily bag limit except on opening day.

Canada Geese

(It is not required to tag or check Canada geese.)

Daily bag limit - 2 Canada geese in all zones

Possession limit - Twice the daily bag limit except on opening day.

Zones, Season Dates And Quotas

The following Canada Goose Zones contain information pertaining to each zone.

Northwest MVP Zone (Lake, Obion, Weakley counties and those portions of Gibson and Dyer counties not included in the Southwest MVP Zone)

Dec. 4, 2004 - Feb. 13, 2005

Southwest MVP Zone (that portion of the state bounded on the north by Hwys. 20 and 104 and on the east by Hwys. 45W and 45)

Oct. 2-10, 2004

Dec. 12, 2004 - Jan. 30, 2005

Kentucky/Barkley Lakes Zone (those counties or portions thereof west of Hwy. 13 not included in the Northwest and Southwest MVP Zones)

Oct. 2-10, 2004

Dec. 12, 2004 - Jan. 30, 2005

Remainder of the State (all counties and portions of counties east of Hwy. 13)

Oct. 2-10, 2004

Dec. 1, 2004 - Jan. 30, 2005

1,000 Miles Of Conservation Buffers Celebrated

On August 24, a ceremony was held in West Tennessee celebrating 1,000 miles of conservation buffers. Representatives from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Quail Unlimited joined with landowners on the McNabb Farm in Fayette County, near the town of Somerville, Tennessee, to highlight the efforts of landowners who have voluntarily planted these conservation buffers on their lands.

Conservation buffers are small areas or strips of land that have been planted in permanent vegetation designed to slow and absorb runoff, pollutants and chemicals. In addition to providing environmental benefits to soil, water and air quality, buffers also provide excellent habitat for bobwhite quail and other wildlife species.

James W. Ford, State Conservationist, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Tennessee, said, "We have been pleased with the number of landowners in



From left: State Conservationist James Ford, USDA-NRCS, Tennessee; Deputy USDA Secretary Mack Gray, TWRA Executive Director Gary Myers; and Bob Bryant of the Forked Deer Chapter of Quail Unlimited, at the McNabb Farm near Somerville, Tennessee.

Tennessee who have established conservation buffers that included Native Warm Season Grasses (NWSG's). These grasses have now become the most popular cover type for filter strips and field borders and are a wildlife friendly mixture good for

bobwhite quail and other wildlife species."

TWRA Executive Director **Gary Myers** said, "Cooperative efforts between agencies, landowners and conservation organizations like Quail Unlimited will be essential in the future as we continue efforts to restore habitat to allow the recovery of bobwhite quail and other wildlife species.

Mack Gray, Deputy Secretary for Conservation, Natural Resources and Environment, USDA, Washington, DC, announced at the ceremony that the USDA would start offering early re-enrollments and contract extensions for acres that begin expiring in 2007 out of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

"By offering early re-enrollment and contract extensions, the CRP program continues to build on the conservation ethic of landowners to protect and enhance the wildlife habitat on their lands," Gray said. "These initiatives will help landowners to achieve this goal."

CRP "Bobwhite Buffers" Can Increase Farm Income

On August 4, President Bush announced exciting new opportunities for restoring wildlife habitat on farmland through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). CRP is a voluntary program that enables landowners to remove highly sensitive cropland from agricultural production in return for financial incentives and annual payments from USDA. One of the major changes to the program is the addition of a new Continuous Signup practice—CP33 Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds (a.k.a. "Bobwhite Buffers"), intended to create 250,000 acres of early successional grass buffers along agricultural field borders in 35 bobwhite quail range states. USDA estimates that this nesting and brood-rearing cover will increase bobwhite quail numbers by 750,000 birds annually. Planted buffers will also benefit rabbits, songbirds, and other wildlife species while reducing soil erosion and improving water quality by trapping field sediments and nutrients.

If a landowner desires to enroll in this

practice and meets basic land eligibility requirements (land owned for one year and cropped four years between 1996 and 2001), they may establish a field border around the perimeter of a crop field that can range from 30-120 feet in width. These borders can be planted to native grasses, an important nesting cover for quail, with cost share provided by USDA, or on fields with less than two percent slope, a temporary cover of Kobe and Korean lespedeza can be sown and the buffer left to naturally revert to native grasses. Periodic disturbance by strip disking, prescribed burning, or herbiciding will be required once on each acre between years four and nine of the ten-year contract in order to keep the buffer in good condition for wildlife.

In addition to the standard CRP annual payments and 50 percent cost-share, enrollees will receive a onetime signing incentive payment of \$100 per acre, and extra payment amounting to 40 percent of the cost share of establishment. In many

cases, payments received through the CRP program will exceed what the landowner is currently making from crop production in these field border areas.

An additional \$50 per acre incentive from Quail Unlimited is being offered for the first 650 acres enrolled in Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Lincoln, Maury, Marshall, Montgomery, Stewart, Robertson, and Sumner counties. The QU incentive will be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information, contact Chris Wolkonowski at (615) 893-9295 x112.

Signup for the "Bobwhite Buffers" practice is scheduled to begin October 1 at local USDA Service Centers across the state. Tennessee is currently limited to 9,300 acres of this practice and farmers are encouraged to sign up early if they are interested.

For additional information, contact your local Farm Service Agency office.

Within TWRA, questions can be referred to Mark Gudlin (615-781-6614) or Tim White (615-781-6616).

New Aquatic Ecosystem Posters

Two new posters, part of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources Aquatic Ecosystem poster series, have arrived, the *Wetland Slough Ecosystem* and *Upland Reservoir Ecosystem*. Both are full of information and beautifully done with the usual great attention to detail of Kentucky wildlife artist Rick Hill.

A link to teacher guides for these posters can be found under the Information and Education section on the left naviga-

tional bar on the TWRA Web site. These guides give activities that teachers or group leaders can use with their students as well as supplemental information.

There are both folded posters and a limited number of flat posters that are suitable for framing.

Contact your regional TWRA office or the Nashville office, I&E Department, to get your supply of these great educational resources.



Salamanders of Tennessee Web Site

There is a new addition to the nongame program section on the TWRA website—*The Salamanders of Tennessee*. The more than fifty salamanders that are found

throughout the state are fully described here and most have accompanying pictures.

Developed by Froghaven Farm owner/

naturalist, Lisa Powers, the information is suitable for both casual website visitor and dedicated herptile (reptiles and amphibians) scholar. So check it out!

TWRA Web Site Helps Understand Habitat Incentive Programs

Landowners interested in government incentive programs that can help them improve their property for wildlife or just in general can begin learning about options by visiting the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency's Web site at www.tnwildlife.org.

"There's been quite a bit of work that has gone into creating a page on TWRA's Web site that includes all the various programs available to landowners," TWRA Private Lands Liaison Mark Gudlin said. "We hope it reduces any confusion about what is available and that

landowners will take advantage of incentive opportunities."

Once Web site visitors arrive at TWRA's home page, they need to scroll down and click on "Wildlife Habitat Management Information." This will take them to the agency's Habitat Management page. From there, scroll down to "Links" and click on "Conservation Programs to Improve Wildlife Habitat on Private Lands."

Once there, visitors will see 10 programs designed to improve private property and the various incentives that

accompany each program. Programs are offered by various government agencies, including TWRA and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Included in the programs are: Farm Wildlife Habitat Program, Forest Lands Enhancement Program, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Tennessee Partners Project, Conservation Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Signup, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Wetlands Reserve Program, and Grassland Reserve Program.

Tennessee Clean Vessel Act Program Has Successful Year

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency awarded \$707,000 in grants under the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) Program to 31 marinas during the 2004 fiscal year. These grants were for the construction of marine waste disposal facilities, commonly referred to as boat pumpout stations. The Tennessee CVA program's main goal is to have widespread, easily accessible pumpout facilities for boaters to remove their on-board sewage waste to an on shore facility as opposed to dumping

directly into the water.

Since 1996, TWRA has awarded over \$1,600,000 in CVA funds to 88 marinas on 23 lakes throughout the state, with another 17 projects currently under construction. This competitive grant program funds up to 75 percent of the marinas proposed project cost and marinas furnish a 25 percent match. In Tennessee, it is unlawful for a recreational vessel to discharge untreated sewage into waters of the state. Marinas which moor or house boats with

holding tanks must provide a pumpout service or contract with another marina within 4 water miles to provide this service.

CVA funds are provided through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and come from a portion of the motorboat fuel tax in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund.

For additional information concerning the program, please contact the TWRA Boating Division at (866) 416-4488 or by e-mail at cvaofennessee@yahoo.com.

Sport Fishing Regulation Proposals

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency has announced the following recommendations to change Tennessee's sport fishing regulations.

Statewide

- Increase statewide minimum length limit for muskellunge to 36 inches (exception at Melton Hill Reservoir).
- Reduce white bass daily creel limit from 30 to 15 per day.
- Add rusty crayfish and virile crayfish to list of species banned in Tennessee. Possession of these exotic crayfish would be prohibited.

Reservoirs

- Tims Ford Reservoir—18-inch minimum length limit for smallmouth bass, 1 per day.
- Norris Reservoir—36-inch minimum size limit on striped bass, 1 per day from November 1 to March 31 each year. This regulation will be in effect only through February of 2008.
- Douglas Reservoir—Henderson Island WMA rearing pond closed to fishing.
- Melton Hill Reservoir—Increase minimum length limit on muskellunge to 44 inches, 1 per day.
- Watauga Reservoir—From January 1

through April 30 in select tributary areas in Elk River, Doe Creek, and Roan Creek, and in the upper Watauga River, anglers are restricted to the use of one hook having a single point or one lure having no more than one hook with a single point (artificial or bait). Snagging, dipping, and cast netting, and other non hook-and-line methods are prohibited in these areas during this period.

Agency Lakes

- Gibson County Lake—14 to 18 inch protected slot limit for largemouth bass, 5 per day with only one fish larger than 18 inches.

Trout Streams

- Hiwassee River—The section from the Reliance Railroad Bridge downstream to Patty Bridge will return to statewide regulations for trout.
- Clear Creek—The time period for the closed to fishing area extended to include November 1 through March 31.
- Tellico River—Delayed harvest area moved upstream with new boundaries from mouth of Turkey Creek upstream to mouth of North River, increasing the total length of the area by 0.5 miles.

Clean Stream Grants Available

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency announces the availability of grant dollars to assist cities, schools, community organizations, civic groups, watershed organizations, and conservation groups, etc., with stream cleanup projects. This money could be used to buy supplies such as rakes, work gloves, and garbage bags, to pay disposal fees for solid waste and tire removal, or to provide promotional items like project advertisement or T-shirts and refreshments for volunteer support.

Five grants of \$1,000 each are available for each of TWRA's four regional Aquatic Habitat Protection projects (a total of \$5,000 per region). The deadline for submitting proposals for grants for FY 04-05 is January 31, 2005. The projects are to be completed, the money spent, and a report submitted by June 30, 2005. The

funds will be obligated as grants, so the grantee must have a nonprofit tax number.

Grant proposals should include the applicant organization's name, tax ID number, address, phone, and name of a contact person authorized to enter into contractual agreement on behalf of the organization. The proposal should also include the name of the stream, county or counties involved, and the project area and description.

For additional information, contact David McKinney at (615) 781-6577 or regional Aquatic Habitat Protection Biologists:

- Region I—Steve Seymour.
- Region II—David Sims.
- Region III—Bobby Brown.
- Region IV—Mark Fagg.



The Wildlife Enthusiast

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director

Wildlife Enthusiast Staff

Dave Woodward, Chief, Information & Education, Editor

Don Wick, Publications Editor

Raleigh Holtam, Graphics Designer

Field Editors

Dave Gabbard, Reg. I..... 901-423-5725

Doug Markham, Reg. II .. 615-781-6622

Dan Hicks, Reg. III 931-484-9571

Allen Ricks, Reg. IV 423-587-7037

Other Helpful TWRA Numbers

Boat Registration..... 615-781-6522

Boating Safety 615-781-6682

Fisheries Division 615-781-6575

Information & Education .. 615-781-6500

Law Enforcement 615-781-6580

License Section 615-781-6586

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Wildlife Division 615-781-6610

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